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(Education)

Serial Nos

Later references

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos

Part B for June 1875

SUBJECT

Memo regarding educational matters

Indexed

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Edn.-
3 of 14-

Memorandum

1- Letter No- 1863 dated 17- September 1874 from the Director of Public Instruction-

Letter No- ___ dated 14th May 1875 from ___ to ___

In September last the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore submitted proposals regarding certain changes which appeared called for in the Educational Department. The first of these was the institution of a Central College at Bangalore teaching up to the 1st A Standard with a High School attached to train Students up to the F.A and a separate Department for Civil Engineering Class lately sanctioned for the training of Natives in these branches of study

There were to be 2 High Schools
at the chief Stations in the
two other Divisions of the
Provence, one at Mysore and
the other at Shimoga the
object of which likewise
should be to train Students
up to the F A Standard
and which were to be affe
-liated to the Central College
Besides there were to be five
District Schools at the
places noted in the margin*
each of which was to be af
-filiated to its Divisional
High School and impart
instruction as far as the
Matriculation or the new
"Leaving Examination which
the Director proposes to be
established for the convenience
of those who cannot continue
in a University Course of
Studies to the end Below these
come the Taluk Schools each
affiliated to its District School
The preparatory Schools should
consist

* Hassan
Chitaldroog
Chickmagalur
Tumkur
Kolar

consist of 2 sections, each
~~consisting of~~ comprising 3 classes The
Lower Section should impart
elementary instruction com
-mencing from the Alphabet
through the medium of the
Vernacular On completing
this course of study the
Student should enter the
Upper Section the course of
which would end with the
Leaving Examination newly
proposed to be instituted
The Students who intend
to proceed with the Univer
-sity Examinations should
then enter a High School
where they would be trained
for the Matriculation and
F A Examinations The
Central College would come
next and complete the course

For the successful
working of the system as
now altered the Director
proposed an increase of Rs
200 to the salary of the Principal
of

of the College raising it to 700 Rupees the appointment of a new Professor on 300 Rs, the existing staff of the High School to be used for the new High School An increase of Rupees 100 was also to be given to the Head Master of the School at Shimoga and 100 Rupees more for the appointment of a competent Assistant Master

The increase of expenditure involved in the measure would be met from a new rate of School fees which the Director proposes to introduce The present expenditure on Anglo Vernacular Schools is as shown in the margin The proposed expenditure is as shown below

Central College and 3 High Schools	38708
5 District Schools	19248
5 Taluk Schools	6528
Total	64484

* Bangalore High School — 161
Rajahs ——— do ——— 113
6 District Schools ——— 2284
5 Taluk Schools ——— 6528
Total — 56864

from an increase of Rs 8000 in the scale of fees the particulars of which are given elsewhere

4 Mr Rice also proposes an increase in the existing Scholarships awarded to Students from Rupees 1100 to Rs 1500 a year

5 The additional establishment proposed by the Director and the increase in the Scholarships were sanctioned in Government of India's letter in the Home Department No 83 dated 27th April 1875

6 Mr Rice proposes in his subsequent letter No ___ dated 14th May 1875 that

(1) the denomination of the Central College and of the High Schools should be State College Bangalore Rajahs High School Mysore and Nagar High School Shimoga

(2) that the present Principal of the Bangalore High School should be retained as Principal

of the College with the increased salary sanctioned

(3) that a new Professor for teaching Physical Science should be brought from England or from Aberdeen or Edinburgh

(4) that a uniform rate of School fees should be introduced in the place of the old scale as below

B A Class	4 Rs
F A do	3
Matriculation do	2
3 Upper classes	1
3 Lower classes	-8-

The fee already paid for two of the Upper and two of the Lower classes of the Bangalore High School being higher than the proposed scale, must be retained, and the new rates adopted in all other Schools

7 The foregoing is a Summary of the several proposals made by the Director of Public Instructions in the 2 letters heading this Memo

In the following para-
graphs I beg leave to
offer ~~suggestions~~ for the
Chief Commrs Consideration
a few suggestions on the
several proposals made
by the Director of Public
Instruction

9 I quite concur with
Mr Rice in thinking that
the time has arrived for
instituting a Central Col
lege at Bangalore The
Bangalore High school
sends up students every
year for all the Arts
examinations of the Madras
University up to the B A and
as the Director observes in
all but the name it is a
collegiate institution Further
I do not see why such a
large native state as Mysore
should not have a college
of its own as in Travancore
10 Mr Rice proposes to desig
nate the Institutions thus
elevated as the State College
Bangalore, Rajas High
school Mysore Nagar
High school Shemoga
I would prefer to call the

first as the Central College
and the other two as the High
Schools at Mysore and
Chenoga in so much as
all of them are govt insti
tutions and are maintained
from State funds — I believe
the institution at Mysore
was called the Raja's school
as it was supported entirely
by the private funds of the
late Maharaja, but the
school has since been taken
up by the state and it
would not be very appro-
priate to call it any longer
a Rajas school However
this is a small matter
and I do not press much
attention to it
// Mr Rice proposes to have
an M A class in the college
I am doubtful about the
propriety of this measure
In the Madras Presidency
College and, I believe, in
other Indian Universities
as well, no M A class is
kept up, and, I think for
proper reasons The object
of an educational system

should be not so much the
imparting of actual instruc
tion as the encouragement
and leading the way &
extended study Govt can
not have for its object
the teaching of students
in the very highest branches
of knowledge The student
may be supposed to have
attained sufficient amount
of knowledge when he
takes the B A degree It
is absolutely necessary
that at this stage he
should be left to himself
& work out the chief problems
and questions which he
comes across in the higher
books before him I am
afraid that in the present
system of education,
there is too much of teaching
given and the students
are not called upon
to exercise their minds
sufficiently Special
books are prescribed
for each examination
text books are pub
lished with annota
tions and notes depriving
the

the students of the
wholesome mental
exercise which he would
otherwise have, and
what is left undone
by the

annotated books is made up by the Schoolmaster The Hindu student, therefore does not study for himself but others study for him Under such circumstances it would be absolutely injurious to continue the system of teaching even beyond the B A Degree Again even supposing we have an M A Class it is very doubtful if we can have a sufficiently large number of Students willing to profit by it, as it is well known that at least at the present day the Hindu student works and obtains his Degree for the sake of Government employment In order however to give some inducement and encouragement to those who are willing up to continue their Studies for the M A Degree some professor of the College may be asked to deliver periodical lectures, in an evening Class on

on subjects such as Moral
Philosophy, Political Economy
and Natural Philosophy not
only for the benefit of the
Candidates for the M A
degree but for the public in
general anxious to be bene
fitted by instruction in such
useful subjects This class
can be made self supporting
from the fees collected which
may go to remunerate the Pro-
fessor I would therefore have
no M A Class

12. I may here add that
the public spirited and philan
thropic Revd Mr Walton of
the London Mission Institu
tion has commenced giving
a series of lectures on Physical
Science for the benefit of the
public in, quite, an unosten
tatious manner availing himself
of the advantage of a large
stock of useful instruments
lying apparently unused ever
since they have been received

at

7

at the Government High
School and the Wesleyan
Seminary

13 I understand that Mr.
Rice proposes to have only
the B A and all A classes
in the College and if the latter
is not established there will
only be the B A classes left
I would suggest that we
might advantageously in-
clude the I A classes also
in the College so that the
Students may have the be-
nefit of the superior edu
cation imparted by the
Professors of the College
evensince they pass the
Matriculation Examina
-tion We shall then have
Students coming up from
the Model School to enter
the College in preference to
the Provincial High
Schools in the Province &
carrying on the work of
this enlarged department

two

two of the Assistant Mas
ters in the present High
School may be conveniently
used, as Assistant Profes
sors The Divisional High
Schools at Mysore and
Shimoga however may go
as far as the F. A Examine
nation for the convenience
of local students altho'
I doubt the propriety of
the measure as in some
respects it would be much
easier for people to come to
Bangalore than to go to some
of the High Schools If the
duties of these High Schools
be confined to the Matricu
lation Examination we may
have a saving in the expen
diture and enable the Heads
of these Schools to pay more
attention to the imparting
of sound preliminary edu
cation

14. As regards the new
Professor proposed to be sent
for from England I am not

sure of, a really competent person can be had for the salary (Rupees 300) Sanc-tioned by Government He should be a graduate of some English University and be thoroughly able to teach the Physical Sciences and to deliver lectures of the desereption referred to in para 11 The services of Mr Gramatzke and of his Assistant can be utilized by making them teach such Mathematical subjects as are common to the Engineer-ing Pupils and the Students of the College They can place more time perhaps at the disposal of the Principal who must under the Pro-gramme be one of the Professors

15 The High School attached to the College will teach up to the Matricula-tion Standard and may be headed by the present Masters

under the supervision of
the Principal of the College
As regards the instruction
to be given to the senior Mat
-riculation Class I pro
pose that the subjects of
English language and Phy
-sical Science should be
taught by the Professors
of the College Without de-
-rogation to the attainments
of the Native or Eurasian Masters
I beg to submit that their
teaching of English subjects
cannot equal the instruc
-tion imparted by a trained
European Professor and
the standard prescribed
by the Madras University
in this language is so high
that nothing below the
teaching of a European Mas-
-ter would suffice to produce
successful results. If I
may be permitted to state
my own experience in the
Madras High School
of-

afterwards the Presidency Col
=lege. Cllr Powell our esteemed
late Principal of the Hyderabad
School & Presidency College &
afterwards Director of Public
Instruction in the Madras Presi
dency, used to give his personal
attention to the Lower 3rd class
corresponding to the present
Matriculation Class in our
Schools, as he did to the very
highest class for the reason
that the Students of the lower
class being the material he had
to work upon in later years
it would be best to give them
the best instruction available
The system was very successful
and deserves imitation. Cllr
Rice himself expresses his
decided opinion in his letter
of the 17th Septr 1874 that it is
very important to look after
the elementary Education of
Students as they are the ma
=terial which the higher mas
ters have to work upon after
=wards. It is not clear from the

Director's letters whether the
lowest classes of the Bangalore
High School & of the Mysore
& Shimoga High Schools in
which the alphabet & the
most elementary lessons are
given, are to be retained & not
The District & Taluk Schools
are situated in all respectable
stations & it is not stated
how elementary education should
be provided for in the chief towns
I would therefore propose that
the 3 lowest classes of the
Bangalore High School be made
into a separate Primary School
which should be under the ma-
nagement of a European Head
Master The primary education
of Students is a matter of the utmost
importance as under inefficient
supervision, faults in pronunciation
and other important particulars
such as spelling writing &c are
required, which it is found very
difficult in after years to eradicate
The Student finds when he enters
upon an advanced course of study,
when he is carried headlong, as it
were, year after year through a succession of Universities

Encumb

Examinations, that he has hardly time to attend to these defects, so that it is not rare to see very advanced students, who have passed University examinations and perhaps have obtained a Degree, not able to pronounce words correctly, to write a good hand and what is worse to spell properly I have heard it told that the late Lord Hobart had a conversation with Mr Wedderburn, the collector of Combatoor when he remarked that notwithstanding the large sums spent on Education and the high honors obtained by students in the University, it was so rare to see one who could pronounce English words properly The collector seems to have replied that there was no cause for surprise, for though there are such large numbers of schools training up students for the University Examinations, how few are superintended by Europeans

and

and in those schools where
there is European supervision
who ever minds the classes
teaching the A B C

16 The above remarks are
perfectly true and the evil
effects of the present system
quite apparent Under such
circumstances, I consider
that any reform in the
educational system should
commence at the very lowest
stage and I therefore ad
vocate the appointment
of a European or at least
a well educated Eurasian
master to superintend
the instruction given in
the primary school which
would create a spirit of
emulation in the students,
would improve them in
reading, writing and so
forth, and would improve
the masters as well The
primary school which
I propose may be supported
from out of the local funds,
or in a town like Bangalore
from the municipal funds,—
which must bear the cost
of primary education in
the country Generally

of the money now spent upon these classes may be applied in increasing the pay of deserving masters in the High school or the College – The Taluk schools at Mysore and Shemoga may feed the Division High schools thereon proposed to be established

17 The next point referred to in the Director's letter is the question of the District and Taluk schools I do not see clearly how as Mr Rice states the Taluk schools cannot be stated to be affiliated to the distt schools as the standard they aim at is the same for both viz the Matriculation, or the Leaving Examination "It is also stated that the student should enter the High school to study for the matriculation examination, which need not be done of the preparatory Schools, also aim at that standard I think it is necessary to define

precisely the aim of these schools, and would therefore propose that they ma teach up to the first class or preparatory matriculation class

18. The next point is the increased rate of school fees The rates prescribed in the different schools of the province are different for the same class, and Mr Rice proposes to have a uniform rate for all the schools in the province I concur in the opinion and consider that the increase proposed may be a little higher So much has been and is being written about higher education in India, that I believe we should drive the thin end of the wedge and if not all at once, at least gradually, make higher education self supporting in the province It does not appear to be very good policy to impart education very cheap, as it tends

to bring into the schools a promiscuous number of students of all descriptions of people, and the principle that those alone who could afford to pay for higher education should have it could not under such circumstances be well carried out In schools where a high fee is levied the students would do greater justice to the education imparted, and the respectability of men passing out is secured When the old Madras High school was in existence the fee was 4 Rupees and to keep a boy in the school it cost the father 20 Rupees per mensem at least The result was that only high class natives were able to send their children to school, and the proficents turned out were men of high families good breeding and training ~~accomplishments~~ - I would therefore propose for the present for the B A class Rs 5 and for the F A class Rs 4 in the place of Rs 6 & 3 proposed by Mr

Mr Ramganatha Chetty
" T Desdava Row
Mr B Lowery
The Honorable Rama Iyengar's
Mr Sadasiva pillay
Mr A Mahasa Chetty
" C Ramyah Charlu
" V Krishnamah Charlu
" J Venkatramiah
" B Gopaliah —

Rice for these classes
would also urge in favour
of these rates the fact
that there is no other
school teaching beyond
the Matriculation Standard
in Bangalore open to
native students, as the
Bishop Cotton's School
does not admit other
than Protestant Children
and besides, the fees charged
there are, I believe higher
than our proposed rates
The fee for the matricula-
tion may be retained at
2 Rupees as there are
other schools teaching
up to that standard in
the place, and the High
school students may be
diverted to them on pecu-
niary considerations The
rate of school fee for the
other classes may be as
proposed by Mr Rice —
19. Mr Rice proposes an
increase in the scholar-
ships to the students of
the High school from
Rs 1100 to Rs 1500 a year.
The amount has been subsequently

sanctioned by the Govt of-
India On this subject
I beg to state that the
best policy would be to
award scholar-ships for
merit to those students
who qualify themselves
best and not, as is now
done, to students who can
not afford to study The
days are gone by when it was
necessary to offer induce-
ments to people to study
The desire for English
education has become so
prevalent that no induce-
ment of this kind appears
called for In the late
Madras High school and
the Presidency College, rewards
in the shape of scholar-
ships were granted on the
score of merit and not of
poverty I therefore consider
that the increase in the
scholar-ships now sanc-
tioned may be used per-
haps in the lower classes
as a reward for students
who distinguish themselves
20 There still remains
the question of the Leaving
Examination proposed to

be instituted by Mr Rice
An examination of this
kind, Mr Rice considers,
is very much needed in
the present state of education
in the province It is to
serve as a closing Examin
ation for those who are
unable

to proceed on the University
course and who still
want some definite object
before them The matri-
culation examination
is of too exclusive a
character to be of lasting
benefit to them in daily
life and the boys have
to leave school without
any certificate of qualifi-
cation on which they can
rely A certificate of having
passed this examination, which
should be nearly as diffi-
-cult as the Matriculation
but more practical &
less exclusive would Mr Ru
considers be enough to
enable them to enter
Government service, which
is the object they have
in view –

21. I think that the
particulars of this new
examination have not
been explained by the
Director of Public Instruction
sufficiently clearly.

It does not appear
what is the exact scope
of the examination, what
requirements are sup-
posed to be obtained
by the candidates who
pass this examination
what object is to be
served by it It is stated
that the District schools
should teach up to the
matriculation or the Leaving
examination, from which
it follows that they are
to be equal in difficulty.
But it is stated elsewhere
that the student after
finishing his course in
the District school should
enter the High School
to read for the Matriculation
Examination Whether
Mr. Rice intends that
this Leaving Examination
is to be a general one
for the whole Province,
or that it is to be held
in each school by its
own Headmaster does
not

not clearly appear In
the latter case we have
all the evils which have
been urged against the
system of the present
Amildar's examination
being conducted by our
Commission. The subjects
selected for the examination
are the same, and the
rewards for success are the
same but the mode of
examination cannot be
the same In some Schools
the Questions proposed
may be more difficult
than in others from the
fact of the examiners
not being the same, &
the examination cannot
Therefore be of a uniform nature
In the former case, the
Director appears to have
lost sight of the general
test introduced into the
Province, under Notification
No 380 of 4th March/74 ~~prescribed~~
~~as to conform~~ of the Mysore
Gazette, that examinations
will suffice for the classes

examination referred to
by the Director. I have
however, some strong objections
to urge against the insti=
tution of this new exam=
nation. The Matriculation
examination as described
as being too exclusive
in its character It can
never be said that the
course in English prescribed
is too much, as that is
perhaps the lowest standard
which can be fixed of
the vernacular; a knowledge
of which is essentially ne-
=cessary I am also of
opinion that the elementary
knowledge of Euclid, Algebra
and Physical sciences,
newly prescribed for the
Matriculation examination,
can never be considered
as either too much or
too exclusive as the prin=
=ciples of these sciences
would have to be dealt
with in almost every transac=
=tion of ordinary life

A few

A pass the Leaving exa
mination as described
by Mr Rice, can be suc
cessfully passed in 6 years,
and, considering the early
age at which boys commence
to study in Dera it would
not be strange to see young
boys of 14 or 15, passing this
examination Their acquire
ments would of course be
less than those who pass
the Matriculation examin
ation, & who are often found
to be unable to draw up
a decent precis or a draft
order, and I do not know
what pursuit of life
they would be useful for
at that early age & with
such little learning. Surely
they miss all opportunities
of learning, & under the
pension rules cannot count
their service before the
22nd year for pension Besides
this low examination
would be affording a premium
to induce not a few to
make it their object,

in preference to the more
extensive study in the
University course under
the erroneous idea that
it is the one prescribed
for qualification to enter
Government service, whereas
their requirements could
not qualify them for ap-
-pointments beyond those
of copyists & ordinary Gumastahs
It may also be stated
as one of the evils that
may arise from this,
that a large number
of candidates obtaining
certificates of success
in these examinations
would go about asking
for appointments, relying
on the testimonial they
bear, & when they fail in
obtaining their wish
either for want of vacan-
-cies or for incompetency,
they would become dis
-contented These very men
if left to themselves
would naturally continue

these studies further and then enter the path of life most congenial to their tastes and inclinations I may also add that if the state may use the certificates given at the closing examination as the only passports for employment it will be tantamount to declaring that unless people enter these schools and pass the closing examinations, they cannot secure good service This is a policy which I consider every way objectionable and perhaps unusual, we should leave to exclude men from other countries and discourage men prosecuting the University studies, and for this and the foregoing reasons I am not in favor of the institution of this examination

22 It will be found from paras of the directors letter that he speaks of the number preparing to go in for the University Examinations The results are used in the last and in the

previous years when compared
with those even of the
Trevandrum High school
Letting aside those of Madras
and the Combaconum Colleges
cannot fail to strike one
that Bangalore makes
but a poor figure by the
side of these institutions
and the number of students
who pass generally take
very low places in the list
of passed candidates The
cause of this state of things
requires investigation when
we consider the large
sums expended on educa-
tion by the Govt and the
many facilities afforded
thereto In the Mofussil
Institutions it may be said
that it is owing to the
want of competent
teachers but this cannot
be the reason in the
case of the Bangalore
High school where the
staff consists of men
who are not only of
acknowledged ability
but are also well reported

for the zeal and interest
they take in their work
It cannot at the same
time be said that the
students of this province
are inferior in intellectual
capacity to those below the
Ghauts I think the evil
rather consists in what
would appear to be a
small matter but
which is really of
great importance, namely
the hours of attendance
The hours as now pre
scribed are from 7 to
11 A M apparently at
the request of certain
officials The amount
of time devoted to study
in the school is less
by one or two hours
than in the Madras
Presidency The system
also permits students
to attend the school
and at the same time
hold

hold government appointments The number of such students is not small and in some of the classes of the senior department all the students are government officials

It is not uncommon for a student of this description to leave school an hours or two before it closes for want of time to prepare himself for office thus losing the benefit of the instruction given during the interval He then attends office where he is absent the whole day, and returns home in the evening quite jaded and unfit to work any longer at an early hour in the morning (7 AMr) he is again called away to School It may be imagined how little time or labor he can under such circumstances bestow on his studies or how little justice he can do to the instruction imparted in the School or to the sums expended on his Education by a benevolent Govt. Thus the large number of hours left at the Students' disposal with the object no doubt of giving him time for private study and reflection is misappropriated and the object of the system frustrated In the case of younger students who I think should have more time at School than at home the long respite afforded hangs heavily on them and they either spend their time in

play or what is worse, in sleep during the heat of the day Under the present system again the students are kept so long in school as 11 AM in most cases, without breakfast the injurious tendency of which need not be stated. For reasons such as these I would suggest the alteration of the hours of attendance at present existing, and have them from 11 AM to 3 or 4 PM Perhaps this point maybe considered alien and out of place but I however do not think so and venture to urge it for consideration as the success of this institution depends a great deal upon the removal of this defect which however small it appears produces a serious effect upon the results of the School

24 I dont know whether I have in the foregoing notes considered the subject in all its bearings; its vast importance is my only apology for its length and the somewhat delay that has taken place in its submission.

The papers came to my hand on the 21st Inst

M. C. B.
16/75